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Examiners' Report June 2009

GCE

GCE History 6HI01 Option B

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June 2009

Publications Code US021421

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6HI01 - General Comments

Centres are to be warmly commended on the good preparation of their candidates for the examination. The range of knowledge deployed was quite substantial overall, and most attempted an analytical approach to the question. Answers were in the main relevant and substantial, particularly in relation to the time allowed. The main problems occurred when candidates did not read the question correctly or ignored or misunderstood the set timescale.

The quality of written communication was generally good across the whole range of scripts. Most answers were organised into coherent paragraphs and candidates made a real attempt to shape their answers into a balanced argument. Key marker words and phrases, such as 'however' and 'on the other hand' were regularly used in answer to those questions which invited a comparison. In most cases candidates did attempt a conclusion to their answers, though these were sometimes not very explicit. It was also encouraging to see many students jotting down some sort of plan before beginning their answer. Sometimes, however, these were very detailed indeed and covered two sides of the booklet; on occasions extensive planning seems to have worked to the detriment of the second answer.

Analysis was implicit in many cases. Candidates need to make sure that the points they are making are supported with sufficient historical knowledge to make the points stand up. There is a case for centres providing more guidance on the difference between choosing relevant examples and generalising. Above all, evidence has to be focused on the question, which means explaining the significance of the examples used. Although most candidates' knowledge was broadly accurate and relevant, there were many, even those who showed evidence of a sophisticated argument, who lapsed into tracts of descriptive free-standing material. In many answers, however, there were examples of very significant inaccuracies. In A12, some believed that Richard III came to the throne after defeating Edward IV in battle, while many in A13 and A14 were convinced that, since Henry Tudor had spent much of his life abroad, he was a foreigner. Several answers to D6 believed that Nicholas II was a leading opponent of the Bolshevik government, while others enrolled Martin Luther King as a member of Black Power. Some candidates in F7 were of the firm belief that the Wall St Crash occurred in 1924, and that hyper-inflation continued through the whole period of 1924-29.

Several answers were weakened by candidates' uncertainty as to the meaning of words and phrases in the question. In particular, there was a lack of understanding of key words and concepts commonly used by historians, such as 'economic', 'social' and 'political'. Many were unsure about the 'economy of mid-fourteenth century England' in A7, 'social change' in D4, 'personal dictatorship' in D8, and 'power and prestige' in D14. There were a small but significant number of candidates in E/F2 who failed to understand the concept of Bismarck's diplomacy, referring to his ability to be tactful with other politicians or his inability to maintain a calm situation.

Many candidates had been well trained to consider a range of relevant factors which contributed to a situation or outcome. It has been very pleasing to see that most candidates were able to access Level 3 which requires some attempt at analysis. However, there were several questions where such an approach was inappropriate and where considering other factors proved counter-productive. Question A14 required a focus on the significance of Spain and Scotland in strengthening Henry VII's security. Some answers dealt with these two factors, only to consider others, such as relations with Burgundy, tackling noble power and improving royal finances. Question D10 asked candidates to consider the extent to which Black Power hindered Black civil rights in the 1960s. Again, the significance of Black Power was considered, but other points were also mentioned, such as King's failures in the north and the growing alienation of white people and successive presidents. The relevance of these points was marginal. In question E/F1 candidates often penalised themselves by writing excessively long answers through assessing the positive and negative influences of the Catholic Church on Italian unity and then producing a list of other factors which hindered Italian unity when only the first part was necessary; this in turn led to less time being spent on the second question.

In questions where the focus of the question was based on relative importance many good responses were unable to achieve high Level 4 or Level 5 because of a lack of balance with reference to the given and other factors. In the majority of cases this occurred when the candidate dismissed the given factor as being unimportant and produced a list of relevant of other factors without assessing why these factors were more important than the factor given. In question E/F4 candidates often wrote a generalised statement about Republican divisions within the Spanish Civil War before giving a detailed account of the contribution of foreign intervention (which was the question set in January). A smaller number of responses referred exclusively to the given factor with little reference to other causal reasons.

One way in which centres might be able to improve candidate performance is to familiarise students with the different types of questions which can be asked in Unit 1. For example: 'How far do you agree that the Black Power movement hindered Black civil rights in the 1960s?' is a question focused entirely on the role of Black Power. However, 'How far do you agree that the Black Power movement was the most important reason for the failures of the civil rights movement in the 1960s?' is a question requiring consideration of a number of different factors, including Black Power.

Equally, the following examples require a consideration of several relevant factors:

How far was Harald Hardrada's invasion of the north responsible for William of Normandy's success at Hastings? (A3)

To what extent were disputes over religion responsible for the Dutch revolts? (B5)

To what extent were the weaknesses of their opponents responsible for the survival of the Bolshevik government in the years 1917-24? (D6)

However, the following examples require a narrower focus on the issue raised in the question:

How far did Henry II exercise effective control over his many territories? (A5)

To what extent did Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church change in the years 1517-21? (B1)

How far did the position of Black Americans improve in the years 1945-55? (D9)

An understanding of chronology is an essential quality for historians to display and this is perhaps the area of most concern in regards to underperformance of candidates. Many seemed unaware that 1489 saw both the Yorkshire rising against Henry VII and the conclusion of the treaty of Medina del Campo (A14); or that 1521 saw the Edict of Worms issued against Luther (B1). However, it was in Options C-F that there were many startling misunderstandings of the given timescale. D3 referred to the years 1949-57, but too many went on deal with the Cultural Revolution to no effect. A remarkable number failed to notice that D6 addressed the years of the Bolshevik government between 1917 and 1924. Candidates appeared to notice 'weaknesses of their opponents' and 'Bolsheviks', and wrote exclusively on the period of the Provisional Government. For D8 several wrote about Stalin's elimination of his opponents in the years 1924-29, though the question focused on 1929-39; and many answers to D9 went beyond 1955 to consider the outcome of the Montgomery bus boycott and the events at Little Rock in 1957. In the E/F Option many candidates failed to take into consideration the time parameters set in E/F1, E/F2, E/F3 and E/F6. There were a significant and worrying number of responses to Question E/F 13 which displayed little understanding of the chronology of events in Weimar Germany in the years 1924-29. There were also many examples of a lack of chronological security when using supporting evidence within paragraph construction. Candidates often gave different supporting examples out of chronological order with no references to dates and so undermining the contextual security of their responses.

Candidates should be reminded that they are assessed on their quality of written communication. It is important that as well as writing legibly, with accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar, the style

of writing is appropriate within the context of a history examination.

The best responses were those that answered the question set and made direct reference to key words or phrases in the question with clear understanding. For example, in question E/F5 the best candidates were able to address directly the 'appointment of Mussolini as Prime Minister'; in question C5 the 'effective operation of slavery'; and in question D7 the 'essential contribution' of collectivisation to Stalin's transformation of the Russian economy.

Interestingly there was often little difference between the quality of the first and second answer, particularly with stronger candidates. Most candidates answered the questions in chronological order even if they were less sure of their first response and as a result many of the second answers were stronger than the first. Very few candidates obviously ran out of time and it is commendable that so many candidates were able to apportion appropriate time to each question.

6HI01 – Option B

Question 1

To what extent did Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church change in the years 1517-21?

The question was generally answered well. Candidates were familiar with Luther's beliefs which were expressed in the 95 Theses in 1517, and could demonstrate how these changed in the years to 1521. The debate with Eck was well known, though Cajetan's meeting in 1518 was often glossed over, and most were familiar with the arguments set out in the 1520 pamphlets, and with the outcome of the Diet of Worms in 1521. While most candidates were able to set out the chronology of events within fairly tight time limits, many simply described the changes in Luther's beliefs, turning their answer into a generalised discussion of the process of the early Reformation rather than focusing on the theological issues at stake. Some went beyond 1521 with irrelevant material stretching up to the Peasant War of 1525. Answers in Levels 4 and 5 were able to assess the extent to which Luther's views changed, noting that a reasonably modest theological debate quickly turned into a serious challenge to the Catholic Church.

The two examples reproduced below demonstrate the differences between high Level 2 and low Level 5 responses.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the challenge which Luther mounted against the Church in the years 1517-21, and on the extent to which that challenge changed and developed. The 95 Theses of 1517 were concerned primarily with the sale of indulgences and with other corrupt practices within the Church. Papal attempts to counter Luther's views at Augsburg in 1518 and at Leipzig in 1519 forced Luther to take his arguments to their logical conclusion. The challenge to papal powers developed into a rejection of any such special powers; and the reform of abuses was abandoned since no compromise with the Church now seemed possible. Above all, Luther appealed to the Bible as the only source of Christian truth, and 'sola fide' became the central idea of his thinking. The pamphlets of 1520 reiterated 'sola fide', accepted only two sacraments, baptism and the Eucharist, and invited the princes to take control of religious affairs within their territories. Luther's developed thinking was condemned by the Edict of Worms in 1521. A simple descriptive outline, perhaps focused on indulgences and the Diet of Worms, will be marked in Level 1 or 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Those who offer some analysis of change will access Level 3, though there may be passages of narrative. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess the development of Luther's teachings and the significance of his challenge to the Church. At Level 5 there will be an attempt to evaluate change over time, with perhaps some consideration of the fact that the 1520 pamphlets signified a political as well as a religious challenge to Catholicism.

Example 1

Intro Luther's challenges → J.

1 The 95 Theses was a ~~not~~ direct challenge to the Church.

→ self-indulgence rights

→ inner repentance

→ criticise the Pope

2 The Leipzig Disputation in 1519 ~~was not~~ a ~~the~~ did not show a change.

→ accused of heresy, like Awo

→ S. Eck - explain 95 Theses

3 The 1520 Pamphlets, ~~did vary as to how~~ controversial they were, ~~was~~ and ~~his~~ Luther's challenges did vary

Pope → On the Babylonish Captivity

→ To The German Nobility

→ Liberation of the Christian man Pope's supporters

4 E dict of Worms

Conc → Luther's challenges did change in 1520.



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Examiner Comments

Detailed plan, which suggests at least L3.

Luther's challenges to the Church in the years 1517-21 did vary slightly as in 1517-19 there were no changes in Luther's beliefs, however in the 24 1520 pamphlets, there were variations in who he challenged.


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Examiner Comments

Suggests no development in Luther's ideas between 1517 and 1520: doubtful statement.

The 95 Theses was a direct challenge to the Church. In Luther's Theses he criticized the Pope, stating that he should be ~~be~~^{have} punished for not stopping indulgence selling. This was a direct challenge to Papal authority, and was an ~~open threat~~. He also claimed that the Church did not offer inner repentance, which was key to entering heaven according to Luther. This directly criticized indulgences and that they were ~~to~~ fundamentally wrong, therefore making it a direct challenge. Another topic was 'self indulgence rights', which stated that an individual should redeem themselves, not be given ~~free~~ a


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Examiner Comments

95 Theses, but the statements made are unclear. Some reference to indulgences, but obscure on 'self indulgence rights'.

give entrance into heaven, which was what the Catholic Church were doing, consequently making it an open challenge to Catholic practices.

The Leipzig Disputation between Luther and Eck in 1519 did not show a change in Luther's ~~beliefs~~ challenge. Even though he was defeated, his beliefs stayed the same throughout the debate, despite being named a heretic similar to Hus, who was burnt at the stake. Consequently, in the years 1517-19 there was no change in Luther's beliefs, or his challenge to the Church.



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Examiner Comments

No reference to Cajetan, and suggests no change in Luther's views, which is not correct.

In the Luther's 1520 pamphlets his challenges did vary. In the 'Babylonish Captivity of the Church', he openly criticises ~~popal~~ the papacy and clergy by stating that similar to the Babylonians enslaving Jews in the Bible, the papacy has captured and corrupted Christianity. Similarly, in 'Addressing the German Nobility' he tells the Princes of Germany that they have to lead the Reformation as the Pope and Catholic Church were corrupt. However, in 'The Liberation of the Christian Man', Luther states that


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Examiner Comments

Refers to the 1520 pamphlets, but again unclear on their content or their impact.

It is not the Pope's fault the Catholic Church has abuses, but his close advisers.


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Examiner Comments

Incorrect statement on the papacy.

This change in his challenge is quite remarkable as it is his least controversial pamphlet, yet his challenge changes. This is probably due to Frederick the Wise who politically wanted the Pope's support. Frederick the Wise was a Lutheran supporter and protector, consequently Luther probably would have been persuaded to change his challenge. Nevertheless, he does develop his beliefs in sola fide in this pamphlet, which states that 'A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit', consequently it is who you are that matters to God, not what you do. Therefore this challenge stays the same but is developed, and criticises the idea of selling indulgences. Furthermore, 'On the


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Examiner Comments

Some understanding of the doctrine of sola fide.

telling 'in indulgences. Furthermore, 'On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church' continues his challenge sola scriptura, as this idea goes to the origins of the Bible, this challenges the Catholic Bible which is fundamental to their beliefs. He challenges the beliefs of the seven sacraments and decreases them to three which is his first open ~~to~~ challenge to the Catholic Church's beliefs.


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Examiner Comments

Aware of Luther's ideas on the sacraments

To conclude, Luther's challenge to the Church did not change in the years 1517-19, however, for political reasons, his challenge to the papacy did change in his 1520 across his 1520 pamphlets. In 1521 the Diet of Worms publication informed his lions, however, that his challenges were still controversial enough, and threatened the Catholic Church, to name Luther and his supporters heretics and outlaws.


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Examiner Comments

The conclusion repeats points made earlier, and fails to develop statements on the Diet of Worms and its outcome.


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Examiner Comments

The answer refers to the 95 Theses, the debate with Eck, and the pamphlets of 1520. Three relevant points might suggest Level 3. However, the answer includes material which is not developed (notably the Diet of Worms) or which is inaccurate, especially on the 95 Theses and the 1520 pamphlets.

The Level 3 descriptor states that candidates will be attempting analysis **and** that factual material will be mostly accurate though it may lack depth. This answer does not attempt analysis, but the significant inaccuracies in material offered mean that a high level 2 award is more suitable than one at low level 3.

Example 2

~~Per 1517-21 95 Theses, Cajetan & Eck debates, Diet of Worms, Books~~
~~Per 1: Cajetan Per 2: Books Per 3: Diet~~

During the years 1517-21, Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church went through a series of changes. There were a few reasons why this occurred: the debates with Cajetan and Eck, the publishing of his books, and the challenge at the Diet of Worms all contributed to the evolution of Luther's ideas.


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Examiner Comments

Indicates the main events which formulated and changed Luther's challenge to the Church in the given period.

Though Luther had roughly made his ^{challenge clear} ~~complaints clear~~ via his complaints in the 95 Theses, such as the criticisms of selling indulgences, Luther's debates with Cardinal Cajetan and Johannes Eck were the first real tests against what he believed. Indeed, the 'debate' with Cajetan ^{in 1518} was not intended to be a debate at all;

Luther had been instructed to simply recant and apologise. ~~Because this didn't happen~~ Contrary to this, Luther's protest's against corruption in the Church helped him


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Examiner Comments

Skates over the 95 Theses, but notes that the debate with Cajetan persuaded Luther to develop his ideas on sola scriptura.

develop his later belief of Sola Scriptura, as he said he would only recant if Cajetan could prove him wrong in the Bible. Likewise, the debate with Eck^{in 1519} also gave Luther the opportunity to develop some of his ideas; as well as Sola Scriptura, ~~he~~ he also mentioned the idea that the Pope was not the only one able to interpret the scriptures, which partly stemmed from Sola Scriptura. Though Luther didn't make a huge issue of it at the time, the brief notion inspired his later ideas about the corruption and fallibility of the Pope in his second book, The Babylonish Captivity of the Church. The debates helped Luther's challenge to become more substantial, as they made him develop some of his ideas.


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Examiner Comments

Aware of the significance of the Eck debate for changing and developing Luther's beliefs, making his challenge 'more substantial'.

However, the most significant ~~change~~ ^{development} in Luther's challenge against the Church was the publishing of his books in 1520. They set out some of the main ideas ^{conceived} ~~conceived~~ by

Luther's early debates, and also ~~the~~ ^{became part of} ~~part of what~~ of Lutheranism ~~was~~ what Lutheranism advocated, through criticising the Church's flaws seemed to ~~not~~ convey that Luther believed otherwise. The most damaging being the second, then third, 'On the Freedom of the Christian Man', sought to ease up against the papacy, whom Luther had called the anti-christ in his second book. It also portrayed the idea that people should love God, not fear him, developing ideas like



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Examiner Comments

Categorising points here with the statement that 1520 was the most significant year for the development of Luther's challenge.

Sola Fide, justification by faith alone. The first book, ~~the~~ 'Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation', was more patriotic, as it argued the power and authority of the Princes; though no hope was mentioned in the Bible, kings were. Thus, the succession of books developed Luther's challenge by getting ~~the~~ support from the nobility, then producing largely controversial ideas, and finally easing these up.



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Examiner Comments

Aware of both the content and the significance of the 1520 pamphlets; again, linked securely to the question.

Despite not giving Luther a change in his challenge, the Diet of Worms in 1521 definitely ~~was~~ was the most difficult test of his resolve. Presided over

by Charles V, and definitely posing a dire outcome if he refused, it was a great challenge of Luther's sticking power. In this way, it helped Luther's challenge by hardening his ~~belief~~ belief and remaining steadfastly opposed to the Catholic Church. It also ~~meant~~ meant Luther would be very popular, meaning his challenge would gain gravitas from the people in Germany. Luther's famous 'I cannot, nor I will not recant anything. Here I stand, so help me God' phrase was produced as a result. The Diet of Worms helped Luther's challenge to change by providing ~~it~~ it with a serious threat, as had Luther given in, everything he had done up to that point would have amounted to nothing.


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Examiner Comments

Good comments on the Diet of Worms and on Luther's dilemma at the Diet. Linked again to Luther's challenge.

In conclusion, Luther's challenge ^{against the Church} underwent a ~~significant~~ ^{serious} amount of change during the years ~~1517-21~~ 1517-21. ~~The~~ The opportunity to defend his beliefs, and thus enhance their substance, the publishing of his books, which spread his word and gained his notoriety, and the test against his determination, resulting in widespread support, all helped Luther to properly structure his ideas as a ~~of~~ real threat against the Church.

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Examiner Comments

The answer ranges over the given period and provides an analytical response which directly addresses the focus of the question. There is a clear understanding of the issues under discussion, and an awareness of how Luther's challenge changed and developed at key points in the period. The conclusion refers to Luther's ability to structure his ideas over time, and there is evidence of categorisation of material.

The answer operates at Level 5. The original challenge of the 95 Theses is not well developed, though this is the only weak point in the range and depth of material, so low Level 5.

Low Level 5: 26/30

Question 2

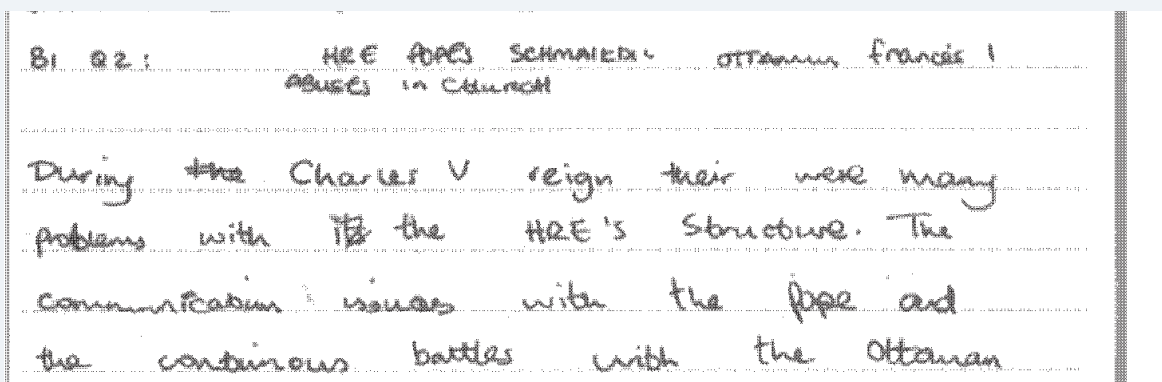
How far was the political structure of the Holy Roman Empire responsible for Charles V's failure to suppress Lutheranism during his reign?

Answers were prone to overlooking or avoiding the given factor, whether through misunderstanding the question or through attempting to answer according to the candidate's preferred response. Many answers had a limited knowledge of the political structure of the empire, with commonly just one paragraph given over to often superficial mention of imperial cities, knights and princes, but rarely both and usually without detailed development. The most detailed answers were sometimes sidetracked into a long discussion of the role of Frederick the Wise. Many reworked the question into a consideration of why Lutheranism spread, focusing their answers on the printing press, trade routes and the weaknesses of the Catholic Church. Better answers were aware of the weak political structure within the empire, the importance of the Imperial Diet, and that Charles possessed neither the political nor the military power to tackle Lutheranism directly. Many other relevant factors were addressed, including the Emperor's distractions elsewhere, the role of the princes, and the protection afforded to Lutheranism by the Schmalkaldic League. However, the terms and significance of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 were only rarely commented on.

The following example was awarded high Level 3.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the reign of the Emperor Charles V, and on the reasons why he failed to suppress Lutheranism within the Holy Roman Empire. The Empire was characterised by internal disunity, with power shared by the princes, knights, church leaders and cities. Charles never exercised more than nominal power, as shown by the imperial election of 1519 and the necessity of conciliating Frederick the Wise. The Imperial Diet also exercised a check on Charles' powers. The Schmalkaldic League of 1531 confirmed the readiness of the Protestant princes to defend Lutheranism, while the Regensburg Colloquy of 1541 demonstrated their unwillingness to compromise. Although Muhlberg in 1547 was a massive victory for Charles, he was unable to capitalise on this with his proposed reforms of the Empire's structure. The unwillingness of the princes to hand over any of their powers to the Emperor led finally to the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, making the Lutheran schism permanent and destroying the concept of a unified Empire. A simple outline of developments which describes some features of the Empire's structure will be marked in Level 1 or 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Answers which begin to provide an analysis of the nature of power within the Empire will access Level 3, though there may be some sections of narrative material. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess the significance of the different centres of power within the Empire, though the answer may lack balance. At Level 5 there will be some attempt to evaluate the part played by the structure of power in Charles' failure to defeat Lutheranism, with perhaps some consideration of other relevant factors such as Charles' distractions outside Germany and the growing popularity of Luther's beliefs.



Turks was proving to be a big problem. Other issues such as the Schmalkaldic League causing rifts in the population caused many problems for Charles. Other papacy problems however, did also contribute to the failure of suppressing Lutheranism.



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Mentions the political structure of the Empire, but development here is not directed. Refers to the Turks and the Papacy, but not to the given factor.

~~In the HRE there were many problems with the pope papacy and abuses in the church which caused~~

The state of the HRE was bad as Charles V had to deal with such a vast empire it was difficult for him to focus his time on the spread of Lutheranism in Germany. He was constantly away and had to face many problems with ~~the~~ the ~~the~~ Turks. He found it difficult to cope with this as well as the spread of Lutheranism. There were also wars in Italy which he had to pay attention to as well which made dealing with Luther increasingly



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Refers here to Charles V's distractions in other parts of Europe, not to the structure of the Empire. However, this can be seen as relevant material explaining the Emperor's failure to suppress Lutheranism.

more difficult. The's poor political structure hindered the halt of Lutheranism.

As there was such a vast many problems with other wars dealing with Luther was difficult for he needed the popes help. Due to the lack of ~~communication~~ communication with the pope Charles was left with a serious problem during the years of 1532 - 1541. After the peace of Nuremberg Charles realised that the princes ~~may~~ could carry on in their reformed ways until a general council could be held with the pope present. However, the lack of communication with the pope prohibited the progress of stopping Lutheranism. In those early years of 1530's the Schmalkaldic league really entrenched Lutheranism.



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Notes the significance of the Religious Peace of Nuremberg; relevant to the question but not to the given factor.

and made it difficult to stop the spread of Lutheranism. This clearly demonstrates the poor political status of the HRE and shows that it was key for the spread of Lutheranism to increase.



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Mentions the Schmalkaldic League but does not develop this point.

However, political obstacles in the HRE was not the only significant reason as to why Lutheranism was suppressed. There were many issues such as problems with the papacy that made it difficult for the German nation not to allow reform to spread. The popes were corrupt, Julius the second claimed himself the warrior pope and Pope Leo X committed sinners by selling over 200 church positions. This made the faith in the pope decrease and allowed Luther's ideas to spread rapidly.



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Here the candidate considers other reasons for the survival of Lutheranism by referring to papal and clerical corruption, which allowed the reform to spread.

Abuses in the churches was also significant as ~~with~~ in some cases only 10% of farmers were in their parishes ~~and~~ which demonstrated that they were committing ~~sinners~~ absenteeism and pluralism. This was also significant as if the Church and the popes were not as corrupt Lutheranism would be difficult to spread.

Another key aspect as to why Lutheranism failed was due to the lack of reinforcement of the papal bull "Exurge domine" which stabled

Luther to be excommunicated. Luther however, burnt this and was kidnapped by Frederick of Saxony and kept safe in Wartburg castle. The lack of reinforcements from Charles showed poor political structure as if he may have been able to focus on irradicating the princes and enforcing his edict of worms.


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A better point is made here on the failure to enforce the decisions made at Worms in 1521, linked to the role of Frederick the Wise and, by implication, to the power of the individual princes.

The princes ~~gave~~ played a main role in prohibiting Charles from stopping the spread of Lutheranism. As they formed the Schmalkaldic League in 1531 they gained support from foreign powers such as Francis I. However, Francis was attempting to invade the HES. Now Charles V had to deal with this as well. This also showed poor political structure as Charles V had to deal with many tasks simultaneously and ~~was~~ was not able to focus on the task at a time. This showed how poor political structure enabled Lutheranism to spread.


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The role of the Princes, especially through the Schmalkaldic League, is developed and certainly relevant, though the significance of princely power is not linked to consideration of the political structure of the Empire.

Charles V's ^{weak} political structure was key to the failure of spreading Lutheranism. Having poor communication with the pope being an inexperienced unprepared weak ruler also did not help the matter. However, the abuses of the papacy and church did play a significant role in allowing Luther to spread but was not as significant as the weak political structure.


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The concluding paragraph repeats points made earlier.


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The principal weakness in the answer is that the candidate does not focus directly on the nature of the political structure of the Empire, the nominal power of the Emperor, and the power of the princes, the knights, church leaders and the cities. This means that the given factor is not dealt with extensively, though there are some implied references to power when the candidate considers the role and importance of the Schmalkaldic League. Some other reasons for Charles' failure are suggested, linked to papal and clerical corruption.

The answer does attempt an analytical approach. Some material offered is relevant, but other points are only implicitly so. Factual material is accurate but is not made securely relevant in places. Communication is securely Level 3.

The generic mark scheme states that answers which do not address the given factor are limited to high Level 3. The qualities displayed in this answer confirm that judgement.

High Level 3: 17/30

Question 3

How far had the Catholic Church reformed itself before the first session of the Council of Trent in 1545?

The best answers were able to talk knowledgeably about the extent of reform in the years before 1545 with, in some cases, a wealth of supporting detail. This ranged from the Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella and the work of Cardinal Ximenes to the England of Henry VIII and Fisher and More. Where it appeared, the work of the Brethren of Common Life and the *Devotio Moderna* was well understood and well linked with humanism. A small but impressive cohort of candidates was able to distinguish in an assured manner between the actions of the head of the church in the form of the papacy, and the body of foot-soldiers at more local level who were working tirelessly for reform. There was some confusion between the roles and reputations of Carafa, Contarini and Cajetan but where these men were known about and understood they were integrated well into the argument. The Fifth Lateran Council's work was not widely known or understood and candidates only rarely got to grips with the significance of that, usually if they were operating at Levels 4 and 5. Similarly, the Consilium of 1536-37 was again cited by only the best candidates. Most candidates knew a lot about the new orders, particularly the Jesuits. The weaker ones wanted to talk at great length about Ignatius Loyola and it was sometimes difficult to remember that this was not an answer to Question 4. Papal abuses were also well understood and again, often documented in great detail. Likewise, the role of the Inquisition was often included even if its significance was not always fully understood.

The best candidates did not turn the question into one on the significance of the Council of Trent (as weaker candidates did) but concentrated on the given factor. They were able to address the 'how far' element of the question but did not dismiss the main focus of the question in their rush to get to the Council of Trent and its significance.

Question 4

How important were the Jesuits in the development of the Catholic Reformation to 1600?

Many candidates put their answer out of balance by describing at length how Ignatius Loyola established the Jesuits with the approval of Pope Paul III. They often went on to describe a range of Jesuit activities. The missionary activities undertaken by Francis Xavier were known in detail, but links to the Catholic Reformation were only rarely made. Educational activities were also known, though this information was often free-standing, linked only to the education of princely families rather than to the question. Better answers went beyond simple descriptive material, and noted the particular importance of the Jesuits in Germany. The work of Peter Canisius was well known and his influence, linked to other points such as the improving quality of parish priests, often lifted answers into Levels 4 and 5. The best answers placed the work of the Jesuits into context with an assessment of other relevant factors, notably the impact of the Council of Trent and the varying degrees of support given by Catholic rulers.

The following is an example of a mid Level 4 response.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the significance of the Jesuits during the course of the Catholic Reformation between 1540 and 1600. Established with the approval of Paul III in 1540, the Jesuits grew rapidly and assumed an important role in the renewal of the Church. Answers may refer to their missionary activities, notably Francis Xavier in India and Japan, and to their important links with the ruling families of Europe. Their educational activities were very important, not only in producing trained theologians, but also in providing high quality secondary and university education, as well as improving the standard of the parish priests. The work of Peter Canisius in persuading German princes not to abandon Catholicism, and his influence on the Emperor Ferdinand I, is also relevant. A simple description of some of the Jesuits'

activities will be assessed within Levels 1 and 2, depending on the range and depth of material. At Level 3 candidates will begin to focus on a number of Jesuit activities, but answers may include significant passages of descriptive or narrative material. At Level 4 answers will consider the overall significance of the Jesuits, but the answer may lack balance, and may focus on Ignatius Loyola, the *Spiritual Exercises*, and educational activities. At Level 5 answers may evaluate the significance of the Jesuits within the given period, with perhaps a comparison of the impact of the Jesuits with that of the Council of Trent on the Catholic Reformation.

Jesuits - spiritual focus
 nuncios - Campion + Parsons
 education - Ingolstadt - William + Albert
 leaders - HRE - Willebrordus + Ferdinand
 Spain
 Mystics - spiritual inward renewal
 Theresa + John of the Cross
 CoT = importance
 Popes - Paul III + IV
 - Consilium
 CoDE, Theatines,
 Capuchins
 How important Jesuits in development of
 CR?

Gregory XIII

The Jesuits played a vital role in the development of the Catholic Reformation to 1600. They had a wide influence over the growth of the Catholic Reformation and were seen as a leading part of the movement. There were many other factors that contributed to the Catholic Reformation, such as the importance of the Council of Trent and the Papacy, however the Jesuits were the most important.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Suggests the significance of the Jesuits along with the Council of Trent and the Papacy. Focused introduction.

The Jesuits were founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola and they heavily focused on the spiritual renewal of the Catholic Church. Loyola's book, *Spiritual Exercises*, and the ~~catechisms~~ catechisms produced by Peter Canisius in 1555 highlighted the spiritual nature of the Jesuits. In 1540 the Jesuits were confirmed as an official group of the Catholic Church by Pope Paul III, and this ~~led~~ led them to lead the developments of the Church in the 16th century.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Relevant but free-standing knowledge outlining the origins of the Jesuits.

A vital part of the role of the Jesuits was the action of papal nuncios. The Jesuits were ordered by the papacy all over Europe and further to teach Catholicism and

expand the faith. Campion and Parsons were both important Jesuits and they were sent to England to preach and teach the Catholic faith. Jesuits acting as papal nuncios clearly shows their importance within the Catholic Church and especially how their ideas and beliefs were a key part of the Catholic Reformation.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Understands the significance of the Jesuits as papal envoys, suggesting their importance in the Counter Reformation.

The most significant part played by the Jesuits was in education. Due to the spiritual focus of the Jesuits ~~the~~ many people wanted to learn and be taught by them. The University of Ingolstadt was led by the Jesuits and was even growing faster than the important Lutheran University of Wittenberg. The Jesuits' ideas and beliefs about the Catholic faith and renewal were being learnt by a very wide audience as the teachings of the Church were heavily focused on the Jesuits. The most important part of the education by Jesuits was by educating future secular rulers and important, influential leaders. Duke Albert and William IV of Bavaria were both educated by the Jesuits and this therefore spread their ideas.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Categorisation here with developed explanation on the Jesuits' role in education

The secular rulers were important in the development of the Catholic Reformation. ~~But~~ In the Holy Roman Empire, the Wittelsbachs and the Habsburgs strongly protected the Catholic faith and helped the Catholic Reformation grow!


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Other factors which influenced the Counter Reformation; the role of secular rulers.

The Wittelsbachs,

Duke Albert and William ruled over 4 Catholic states and ~~protected the~~ protected the development of the Reformation. Similarly, Ferdinand I gained a 'reputation as being intolerable, almost fanatical, about restoring Catholicism', according to Ingrass. As emperor he refused to widen the Peace of Augsburg and reinstated Catholicism in Austria despite opposition.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Secure development of relevant information on secular rulers.

The importance of secular rulers was important. However, the papacy and the reforming Popes were more influential. The Council of Trent was called by Paul III in 1545 and this can be seen as a vital time in the Catholic Reform movement. The Council of Trent re-established the power of the Pope in the Bull *Benedictus Deus*, but it

more importantly defined Catholic beliefs and doctrine and instigated an organised and coherent move towards reform. The Council of Trent improved morale within the Catholic Church and heavily strengthened the move to reform.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Secure paragraph on the role of the reforming papacy and the Council of Trent in promoting the fightback against Protestantism.

The Council of Trent strongly established the power of the Pope and led to a series of Popes heading the Catholic Reformation. Paul IV began the Catholic movement after Trent and as Cowie wrote 'Paul IV was the first true Counter-Reformation Pope'. Gregory XIII was a very spiritual ~~the~~ man and set about reforming the clergy by introducing seminaries to educate the priests. He put the Jesuits in charge of these seminaries which further strengthened the importance of the Jesuits as their ideas were infiltrating the papacy and the priests.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Development on the significance of the reformed papacy.

The Theatines, ~~the~~ Oratory of Divine Love and the Capuchins all highlighted the need for reform. They created influential leaders such as Carafa and Contarini.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer fades away from this point. Undeveloped reference to the creation of other spiritual orders, and unfinished conclusion.

In conclusion, the Jesuits were of vital importance ~~the Council of Trent and~~ and were the key reason.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The weak conclusion to this answer should not detract from its other qualities. The candidate has considered the given factor of the role of the Jesuits, indicating their importance as papal envoys, teachers and supporters of secular rulers. Other relevant factors are highlighted; secular rulers, the reformed and reforming papacy, and the Council of Trent. There is also an attempt to weigh the relative significance of factors.

Taken together, then, along with the strong qualities of written communication, the answer meets all the requirements of a Level 5 answer, and a mid Level 5 award is appropriate.

Mid Level 5: 27/30

Question 5

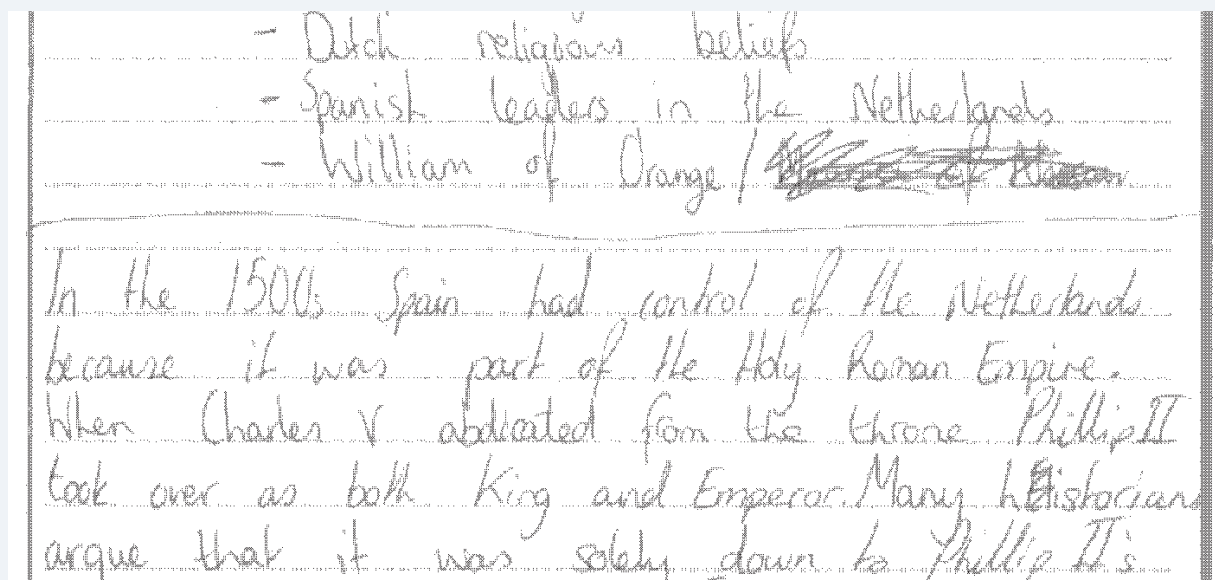
To what extent were disputes over religion responsible for the Dutch revolts?

There were many strong answers to this question. Candidates were able to set the contexts and provide accurate and detailed information over a wide time span. Many adopted a chronological approach focused on the policies of Philip II and Margaret of Parma, and the strong opposition which these policies aroused. Few, however, noted how rapidly Calvinism spread within the Netherlands in the 1560s, and more might have been made of the role of the hedge-preachers in the months before the Iconoclast Fury of 1566. Other relevant factors were also well known, including the trend towards the centralisation of government and growing regional differences, but few focused on the Dutch traditions of tolerance, local administration and the failure of the Habsburgs to respect the long-standing role of the Dutch grandees.

The following example was awarded a mark in mid Level 4.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the outbreak of the Dutch revolts against Spanish rule, and on the importance of religious divisions in causing that revolt. Both Charles V and Philip II saw it as their duty to suppress heresy in the Netherlands, a policy which brought them into conflict with local governing bodies, which promoted toleration and coexistence. There was significant opposition to Philip II's reform of ecclesiastical organisation in 1561, and to the establishment of the Inquisition to enforce anti-heresy laws in 1565. The rapid spread of Calvinism in the early 1560s led to the Compromise of 1566, which threatened rebellion if religious toleration was not granted. Margaret's acceptance of the Compromise led to the Iconoclast Fury of 1566 in southern Flanders. Tournai and Valenciennes fell under Calvinist control, and both refused to recognise the government of Margaret of Parma. The defeat of a Calvinist army in 1567 drove Calvinism underground shortly before the arrival of Alba and his forces. A simple descriptive outline of some events will be assessed within Levels 1 and 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Answers which begin to provide some analysis of the role of religion in the revolt will access Level 3, though there may be some extended sections of narrative material. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess the significance of religious disputes, especially the rapid growth of Calvinism, though the answer may lack balance overall. At Level 5 there will be some attempt to evaluate the role of religion in the revolt, with perhaps some consideration of other relevant factors. These include Habsburg centralisation, which went against Dutch traditions, economic factors, regional differences, and the appointment of unpopular foreigners to government positions.



religious and foreign policies. This was at a time where there was a lot of religious uncertainty in the Central Europe, where many people were turning to Protestantism.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The introduction suggests that Philip II's religious and foreign policies triggered the Dutch revolts.

Phillip II was a devout Catholic, his religious aims were to keep all of his empire in the Catholic faith because he did not want to rule over ~~heretics~~ heretics. When the Netherlands began to revolt he saw it as a religious based Netherlands was in the area where Lutheranism and Calvinism were ^{having the} ~~most~~ a most strongest influence Phillip II could be seen ~~to~~ as a religious fanatic because he believed so strongly that Catholicism was the master religion, that he would go to all attempts to thwart Protestantism or any heretical religion...


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes Philip's fanatical devotion to Catholicism, and his attitude towards heresy. This is linked to the particular situation in the Netherlands.

The Dutch were still majority of Catholics in the first few decades of the revolt. However when Phillip sent Cardinal Granvelle and the Duke

of Alva to act as Regent in the Netherlands if became clear that Phillip would never allow freedom of religion. The Dutch people wanted to preserve the ancient rights of the Netherlands. They still were loyal to the King. This shows how important it was for ~~the~~ Phillip that the religion in his kingdom was Catholicism.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the conflict between the traditional loyalty of the Dutch to their king and the growing desire for religious freedom.

However the Dutch revolt was not all down to religious conflicts, but also the presence of Spanish regents taking orders from Phillip. Phillip first appointed his half sister Margaret of Parma and Cardinal Granvelle to run the day to day business in the Netherlands, however it all turned sour when Phillip wanted to 'rearrange' the church. Granvelle put in


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The answer moves to other relevant factors. Here the candidate considers the respective roles of Margaret of Parma and Cardinal Granvelle and the opposition they encountered.

his own ideas but these annoyed the Grandees. Phillip was forced to bring both Margaret and Granvelle back. In 1567, the Duke of Alva brought 10,000 ~~an~~ Spanish troops with him to the Netherlands. He set up the Council of Trouble

(Council of Blood) as a terror plan to keep the Netherlands quiet. Alba was ruthless and ordered the massacre at Naarden and the executions of Egmont and Hoorn.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The role of Alba is mentioned in some detail, but this point is not securely linked to the outbreak of the revolts.

William of Orange is often portrayed as the 'Father of the Netherlands'; he acted as a leader against Philip all the way until his assassination in Delft, 1584. ~~Orange~~ ^{William} was ~~a~~ ~~city~~ unclear in his religious ideas as he switched from Catholicism to Protestantism throughout the revolt. In his 'Apology' he urged the Dutch people to never give in to the Spanish and 'fight all the way'.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The relevance of William of Orange in the outbreak of revolts is not clear. This paragraph is a free-standing clump of knowledge.

Overall, one can say that religious conflicts were a major part of the revolt. However with hindsight we can say that there were other contributing factors such as Spanish leaders and William of Orange. ~~the~~ historians tend to side with religion being the main cause of the revolts.

but one can now say that the presence of the Spanish surely aggravated the Dutch

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The conclusion repeats earlier points and does not take the answer forward.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer is focused on the question. It considers the given factor by noting the growing tension between Philip and the Dutch people which the religious dimension caused, especially how it increasingly called into question the traditional loyalty displayed by the Netherlands towards their king. The answer then broadens out to consider other relevant points. The candidate notes how Margaret of Parma and Granvelle were responsible for the alienation of the grandees, and then includes free-standing knowledge on Alba's activities and the role of William of Orange.

This answer fits the generic descriptor for Level 4. This is an analytical response which relates well to the question. There is an understanding of the key issues of religion and government, and a range of relevant factual material is offered, though this is not always made relevant to the question. Mid Level 4.

Mid Level 4: 21/30

Question 6

How important was the leadership of William the Silent to the success of the Dutch revolt?

The career of William of Orange is clearly well known, with most answers providing a detailed chronology of William's career from his flight in 1567 to his assassination in 1584. Those who offered a simple description of some events, usually focused on William's opposition to Alba and the role of the Sea Beggars in the north, were limited to Level 3. More confident answers were aware of William's transformation into a national leader following the execution of Egmont and Hoorn, and the gradual establishment of his power base in the northern provinces in the 1570s. Answers were less assured, however, in considering how William's beliefs and ambitions changed over time, and few understood the reasons for his conversion to Calvinism in 1573. Many identified other reasons for the success of the Dutch revolt, and pointed out that William's death did not stop the revolt. These candidates also often assessed his ability to keep all the disparate factions more or less together, especially at critical times.

Question 7

How far was the persecution of witches caused by the religious upheavals of the time?

This was a popular question but it was unfortunately often not done well. Many candidates moved from the given factor of religious upheavals onto the other causal factors for the persecution of witches without giving sufficient consideration to this given factor. Consequently, no matter how detailed the answer, it could not be rewarded beyond the top of Level 3. Centres need to be aware that with a topic such as the European Witchcraze which does lend itself to a broad spatial focus, candidates should be encouraged to read the question carefully and address the given factor at length before moving on. Where this was the case, candidates could score highly, with the best of them being able to distinguish between religious upheavals and religious conflicts (although this was rare). The impact of the Lutheran Reformation was generally understood and on occasion, dealt with extremely well, especially Luther's views on witches and the Devil. Calvinism was less well addressed and understood with very few candidates being aware of its geographical impact or significance in relation to religious upheavals in the period. Social and economic factors were included by most candidates, often at great length and with varying accuracy, which made their answers unbalanced. There was also a tendency to give a great amount of detail on case histories, often focused on Pendle and Navarre, which whilst being important and necessary to support an argument, did tempt the weaker candidate into too much unnecessary narrative.

The following is an example of a mid Level 4 answer.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the significance of the religious upheavals in the given period in intensifying the persecution of witches. Examiners should note that a study of this nature, with a broad spatial as well as temporal focus, relies on the study of particular cases in the context of wider trends. Lutherans followed their founder's belief that witches should be burnt as heretics for making a pact with the Devil. Calvin had less room for witchcraft in his theology, but accepted its reality: persecutions in Calvinist territories were comparable to other regions. Persecution increased as religious conflict erupted into wars, notably the Thirty Years War of 1618-48, exacerbating the social tensions which produced witchcraft. Thus the witch craze was at its most severe during the given period. It was especially harsh in France, where a tradition of heresy trials had laid the basis for judicial repression of witchcraft. Equally, persecution increased in Catholic areas of Europe as the Jesuits replaced the Dominicans as the chief hunters of witches. A range of general statements with weak supporting evidence will be marked within Levels 1 and 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Answers which begin to provide some analysis of religious tensions and witch trials will access Level 3, though there may be some extended sections of descriptive material. At Level 4 there will be

an explicit attempt to assess the links between religious upheavals and the persecution of witches, though the answer may lack balance overall. At Level 5 there will be some attempt to evaluate the nature and extent of the witch craze, linking it to religious tensions and perhaps to other social and economic factors.

Plan

Intro -

Para 1 - Religious tensions - Luther spreads - religious conflicts which 2 religious exist

Intro

- An de la Roche - ~~Arch~~ Catholic Area saved by Louis XIV
- Poland - Minority = Protestant. At first tolerant but after ^{Cossack} rebellion (1648), Catholic persecution

Para 2 - Individuals & Witches - James I 'damned' (1617)

- Spread witchcraft cases - much higher trials

Matters

- Nicholas Rémy - 1598 - Damodoss - 2000 witch executions
- Lorraine - 1600 - 3000
- Henri Boguet - 'Discourse of Witchcraft' 1602 - led to increase in witch trials France / Alsace
- Plowman, Queen Christina of Sweden - didn't like witches unless they didn't pros. unless murder
- Frederic Spee - Carlo Carandis

Para 3 - Con

Abandon

- lack of local court persecutions - e.g.
- N.R.E. - Carolina Code not enforced - weak central authority, some small political states which were weakly regulated e.g. Ellingen 1611 - 400 die & plague
- France - initially decentralized thus very deadly after 1610, introduction of ~~prosecution~~ ^{prosecution} meant much more regulated e.g. ~~prosecution~~ ^{sceptical laws}
- Russia - had ~~the~~ ~~but~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~persecution~~
- England - ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~persecution~~ - didn't adopt inquisitorial

It is true that the persecution of witches was caused by the mass religious upheaval of the time, however, as this was only to a partial extent. There are other ^{important} ~~social~~ factors ~~which~~ ^{it is} ~~significant~~ to take into account as well such as the role of individuals and writers and the lack of a good law system.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The introduction refers to the given factor and to two other relevant points, the role of individuals and the importance of various legal systems.

Firstly, the religious upheaval at the time did cause a massive number of witch persecutions. By the early seventeenth century, Protestantism had been embraced by large parts of Europe, particularly in the Holy Roman Empire (H.R.E.). Consequently, there were areas of religious conflict particularly in areas such as France where the ~~different~~ two religions tried to ~~not~~ coexist. For example, in Ban de la Roche, 1592, the area was inhabited largely by Catholics but it was bought by Count von Veluwe, a Protestant. In the court cases therefore, he employed Lutheran judges to try the Catholics. These judges were biased against the Catholics, leading to a very large number of Catholic executions. Similarly, in


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Aware of the growth of Protestantism within the Empire, and notes the special case of Ban de la Roche, and the persecution of Protestants in Poland.

Ireland, Catholics were the majority but there was a significant number of Protestants. Throughout most of the early seventeenth century, they had lived together without conflict but after the ~~the~~ Cromwell Rebellion in 1649 and after the French and ~~the~~ Swedish wars which ended in 1653, the Catholics did not remain tolerant resulting in a very large increase in the number of persecutions. However, whilst there was a slow increase in witch persecutions after the Reformation had taken place, there were relatively few whilst the Reformation was underway as people were so preoccupied with it. Thus the impact of religious upheaval was a very significant cause for the persecution of ~~the~~ witches.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Suggests that it was the impact of the Reformation that mattered, not the Reformation itself.

Another very significant cause for the persecution of witches was the impact of individuals and writers. ~~For example, James I in 1597 wrote 'Daemonologie' which escalated witch fears and increased the persecutions. Furthermore, after the writing of the Malleus Maleficarum in 1486 by the Dominican Inquisitor, the number of persecutions also increased. This was due to increased fear and people becoming more aware of witches in England, ~~the Malleus Maleficarum by the Malleus Maleficarum, 'the witchfinder general' and John Storne were~~~~


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Begins to consider other relevant factors by addressing the role of prominent individuals, such as James VI and Queen Christina, and important authors and witchfinders.

responsible for a large increase in persecutions as they triggered witch scares during the Civil War in 1646-7. They also used torture which was supposed to be illegal, thus ~~increasing~~ increasing the number of persecutions. Another famous individual was Nicholas Rémy who wrote 'Demology' in 1595. During his career, he caused the ~~to~~ execution of over 2000 witches in the Duchy of Lorraine which went on to 3000 executions by the end of the period. Here. Baguet, a French judge ~~and~~ was also strongly suspicious of witches writing 'Discover of Witches' in 1602. This proved to be a very influential book causing a massive increase in witch persecutions particularly in ~~some~~ Southern France and the Alps. Whilst ~~these~~ individuals could cause a witch scare, they could also cause a dramatic fall in ~~the~~ ^{persecutions,} ~~persecutions~~ Frederic Spee, for example, wrote 'Cautio Criminalis' in 1631 in which he criticized the belief of witches. Queen Christina of Sweden also highly doubted their existence therefore there was a sharp decline in witch persecutions in ~~her~~ her reign. Johann Weyer, a humanist and physician also pointed out that the 'demonic possession' could have just been caused by medical means such as epilepsy. Thus the impact

of individuals and writers was also very significant in spreading witch persecutions.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes that individuals can slow down attacks on witches.

Finally, the ~~lack~~ ^{a lack} of law or ~~control~~ ^{control} ~~spread~~ ^{spread} a good law system caused a rise in persecution. For example, in France H.R.E., the Carolina Code was used in 1532 for the whole empire but because of ~~the~~ the weak central hierarchy and massive size of the empire, it wasn't fully enforced. Consequently, in areas such as Ellingen where 400 witches were executed in 1611, ~~the~~ the lack of law could lead to large witch hunts. France too was initially decentralised so many witch hunts took place without the authorities knowing. However, after 1620, this changed as France adopted a system of 'parlements' in which all ~~of~~ witchcraft ~~and~~ cases had to be heard. This was a major obstacle because some courts were particularly skeptical, such as the Parisian 'parlement' which refused ~~to~~ almost all of their cases. ~~the~~ ~~in~~ Furthermore, in Russia, torture was freely used leading to a massive rise in witch persecutions whereas this was not the case in countries such as England which did not

permit the torture. Thus the impact of law
was the very significant in leading to large
presentations of witches.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Aware of the significance of prevailing legal systems, such as the Carolina, which did not operate throughout the Empire. Good understanding of the role of the parlements in France, and of the use of torture in Russia.

Overall, the persecution of witches
was caused by a variety of different causes.
The impact of individuals and writers was
the most significant, however, other
factors such as the religious upheaval and lack
of law contributed very significantly.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The indicative content section of the mark scheme points out that 'Examiners should note that a study of this nature, with a broad spatial as well as temporal focus, relies on the study of particular cases in the context of wider trends.'

The answer considers the given factor of religious change with relevant and developed, though not spatially extensive, references. The role of individuals is explained well, with detailed consideration of prominent individuals. Finally, some attention is given to different legal systems.

The answer operates within Level 4. It is an analytical response which explains the given factor and two other points, and is supported by a secure range of information. Communication skills are high. However, the given factor is 'religious upheavals', and the examples offered are more cases of religious conflict within two areas rather than the turmoil of Reformation and Counter Reformation. Also, the candidate does not weigh the relative importance of factors, but simply states them.

Mid Level 4: 22/30

Question 8

How far did witch trials reflect different regional views of witches and witchcraft?

This was another popular question which suffered from many of the same problems as Question 7. The focus of the question was on witch trials and the extent to which they reflected regional stereotypes of witches and witchcraft, but too many candidates either ignored the given factor or moved swiftly off it after the most cursory consideration. Although most candidates were aware of the *Malleus Maleficarum* not all of them were able to link it to an appropriate argument. Similarly, although almost every candidate knew about King James and his interest in witchcraft they were not always able to link his views to the question of regional differences. Better candidates were aware that countries with a history of the Inquisition, like Spain, would have a very different experience of witch trials than other parts of Europe. Support for arguments was often generalised and more often related to the other socio-economic or legal factors which candidates were keen to include. There was some evidence of very good study, with candidates able to offer a real range of regional differences in an assured and competent manner. These stood in stark contrast though to those candidates who seemed to know only about the Pendle witch trials and little else. Centres should remind candidates that they will never be asked to write in a general fashion about witch trials: there will always be a given factor which should not be dismissed or ignored. There was much evidence of answers to Questions 7 and 8 which had the appearance of a generic prepared response.

The following example was awarded a mark in the low Level 3 band.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the witch trials in the given period, and on the extent to which they reflected regional stereotypes of witches and witchcraft. Examiners should note that a study of this nature, with a broad spatial as well as temporal focus, relies on the study of particular cases in the context of wider trends. Answers do not have to refer to many different regions: sufficient range and depth may be achieved with reference to a few regions, such as Scotland, England and Germany. Popular ideas on witchcraft were developed by the *Malleus Maleficarum* of 1486. This claimed that witches renounced their faith, were devoted to evil, had intercourse with the Devil, and could fly and change their shape. However, the stereotype varied in different regions. For example, the Essex witches did not fly or worship the Devil, but were charged with causing disease and fits, and with harming livestock and children. King James developed his own ideas on witchcraft in Scotland, and the law of 1604 introduced more continental ideas into England, which helped produce the Lancashire witch trials of 1612. In some parts of Europe, especially those affected by religious change, the renunciation of the Catholic faith was paramount in the standardisation of accusations of witchcraft. In many regions standard lists of questions were used, which assumed that most witches fitted the existing regional stereotype. In Spain, however, the Inquisition was less inclined to view apostasy as indicating witchcraft. A simple descriptive answer, possibly outlining some aspects of a general stereotype of witches, will be assessed within Levels 1 and 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Answers which begin to provide some analysis of the nature of witch trials will access Level 3, though there may be some extended sections of narrative material. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess the witch trials through regional variations, though the answer may lack balance overall. At Level 5 there will be some attempt to evaluate the connection between popular and regional views of witchcraft and the trials, torture and execution of those charged with witchcraft.

The regional view of witchcraft during the time of the witchcraze ^{in -10} was that people in small villages feared them gravely and were scared for their lives when they heard a woman was present. Witch trials reflected this perfectly as persecutions rates were extremely high and more than 86% of the time witches were killed after they had been found guilty.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The opening paragraph is out of focus. The question asks for an assessment of the variety of witch trials throughout Europe; this paragraph simply suggests that people were terrified of witches.

An example of that showed the regional view of witchcraft was one that was greatly feared in the Pendle witch trials. All of the candidates, which were predominantly women were tortured and killed. One young girl involved in the Pendle witchcraft trials was Alison Device. It was told that she was begging for pence on the street and a man refused to her.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Some aspects of the Pendle witch trials are described only.

The man later on the day suffered a fatal stroke and died. In order to persecute ~~the~~ such witches two eyewitness testimonies were required for a confession. This meant usually witches were tortured to achieve the results. Such practices were common in most of Europe. In places where torture was not allowed it was usually carried out discretely by means such as sleep deprivation etc. Following the Alison Device case she revealed several other witnesses, which included old Chatter and old Clamdyke, all of whom were burnt. This shows the regional view of witches was reflected within the given trials.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The point being made here is not clear, but there is an attempt to suggest that torture was an important feature of the process used against witches in parts of Europe. Since it was not used in England, the Pendle case is not relevant.

Another factor which shows people's views on witches were reflected within the legal system was the removal of "lex talionis". This meant ~~the~~ people could accuse someone of being a witch, without however facing the consequences if it was:

found to be false. This shows the encouragement of people to come forward with witches, which therefore reflects the regional view of witches, which was thus bad and fearful.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Changes to some European law codes is relevant, but the point is not explained well.

There was also the fact authors such as James VI played a big part in fuelling the persecution of witches. His book the "Daemonologie" mentioned how to pick out a witch and common features. It also spoke about familiars which were the devil taking on animal form. This also shows the regional view of fear as ~~they~~ people like James VI are desperate for more persecutions to take place.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The role of James VI in the persecution of witches is not linked to the nature of trials in both Scotland and England.

The economic state of a country also affected their view of witches. For example between 1563 - 1580 there was a famine in Germany saw no harvests, minus two, which killed

many people due to starvation and lack of economy. This was another reason why the regional view was reflected in the trials that took place.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A link is not established here to the question on witch trials.

The ~~both~~ torture methods that were used also show ~~how~~ how petrified people were of ~~the~~ witches. One example of a horrific torture method was the strapends which was used on Merga Bien in 1568. After she had been accused of having sex with the devil. These torture methods were a way of extracting confessions and killing witches.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The torture of the accused is relevant to regional views of witches and witch trials, but is not securely developed.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The candidate does not establish a clear line of thinking in the answer. No differentiation is made between different views of witchcraft in different parts of Europe, and there is only a limited number of references to different law codes and the use of torture.

In evaluating this answer, examiners need to refer to both the generic and indicative content parts of the mark scheme. The latter states that 'answers which begin to provide some analysis of the nature of witch trials and of legal procedures against witches, will access Level 3', and thus that level is suitable for this answer. However, the limited range and depth of relevant material suggests a mark within low Level 3.

Low Level 3: 14/30.

Question 9

How far did the outcome of Tyrone's rebellion affect England's control over Ireland in the years to 1641?

Almost all of the small candidature for Option B5 answered Question 9. Most described the reasons for the rebellion, and there was a strong focus on military campaigns, notably Yellow Ford in 1598 and Kinsale in 1601. The aftermath of the rebellion was less well known, though many were aware of the generous terms which James I offered to the rebels, and that the flight of the earls only strengthened Stuart control in Ireland. The plantation policy pursued by James I and Charles I was usually covered in a descriptive way, with only cursory references to how plantation increased English control over Ireland. A few concluded by pointing out that, while plantation had worked effectively until 1641, Irish grievances had become so strong that a further rebellion in the form of the Confederate Wars was about to break out.

Question 10

How successful were English governments in tackling the Irish land question in the years 1603-60?

There were too few answers to this question to allow a meaningful report.

Question 11

How significant was the intervention of Sweden in the Thirty Years War?

For most candidates the significance of Swedish intervention was often implicit. Many knew the course of events from the Treaty of Barwælde to the Peace of Prague, and noted the role of France in supporting the Swedish armies. It was surprising to see so many answers which failed to focus strongly on the role of Gustavus Adolphus. While answers usually mentioned the victory at Breitenfeld, its significance in explaining the subsequent Swedish domination of northern Germany was often not considered. Most noted that Sweden's role in the war declined after the death of Gustavus in 1632, despite the best efforts of Oxenstierna. The main feature of several answers was the deployment of essentially descriptive material with only limited attempts to consider the importance of Swedish intervention in the early 1630s. Such answers thus scored within Level 3 or Low Level 4.

The following example was awarded a mark in the mid Level 3 band.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the years 1630-35 and the extent to which Swedish intervention changed the dynamics and course of the Thirty Years War. Answers may refer to the reasons for Swedish intervention, including the fear of Habsburg control of the southern shores of the Baltic, and Gustavus Adolphus' concern for German Protestants. The Treaty of Barwalde moved France closer to intervention in the war and made a long period of Swedish intervention possible. Victory at Breitenfeld transformed the war, allowing Gustavus to occupy Pomerania and Mecklenburg and, in effect, to dominate the whole of Germany. The king's death at Lützen in 1632 did not end Swedish intervention, which was maintained by Oxenstierna's quest for Swedish security. Sweden's defeat at Lützen in 1634 ended Protestant resistance, re-established Ferdinand's position, and led to the Peace of Prague in 1635 which appeared to restore stability to central Europe. A simple

outline of events, possibly focused on Gustavus Adolphus, will be marked in Level 1 or 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Answers which begin to provide an analysis of the importance of Swedish intervention will access Level 3, though there may be some sections of narrative material. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess the impact of Sweden's involvement, including the importance of the alliances made with the Protestant princes and with France. At Level 5 will be answers which attempt to evaluate Sweden's role, and the extent to which it changed the nature and progress of the war.

How significant was the intervention of Sweden in the 30 years' war?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓ | ✗ |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Danish phase had failed with the Treaty of Lützen by 1630 - Gustavus invited to represent the cause protestant cause - Significant for Sweden because they got what they wanted | - |

The Swedish phase of the war began in 1630, when Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedish ruler, decided to cross the Baltic sea. He had been asked by the protestant princes to represent the protestant cause, and he wanted to get involved for personal gain and to defend his borders against Wallenstein's ~~army~~ army.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Descriptive opening paragraph on Gustavus Adolphus, but with some reference to his motivation in 1630.

The intervention of the Swedes was significant to the protestant cause because the Danish intervention had failed and ended with the Treaty of Lunsbeck^{Utrecht?}, which ensured peace between Christian IV of Denmark and Ferdinand II, the Holy Roman Emperor. Initially the Swedish weren't very successful, but the treaty of Barwalde in 1637 ensured financial support for the Swedes from France.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Notes the importance of Sweden's intervention for the Protestant cause, but the point made is not well developed.

After the Treaty of Barwalde was signed, Gustavus Adolphus was very successful, and won many battles for the protestant cause. However the sieges of Magdeburg and Prague show that the Catholic forces were very strong, and Gustavus was eventually defeated, having not really done any significant damage to the ~~Catholic~~ Catholic cause Holy Roman Empire.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Describes some features of the Swedish campaigns, but with little supporting evidence.

Having said this, ~~the~~ by the time the Swedish phase was over the Protestants and Catholics weren't fighting any more. The next phase (French) was Catholics fighting other Catholics. Perhaps the Swedish intervention was to thank for this, although it is more likely that the Treaty of Prague (1635) which ensured peace between the Holy Roman Empire and Brandenburg and Saxony was the main reason for this.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This paragraph does not link effectively to the demands of the question, and is of unclear relevance.

It's notable that ~~at the~~ Sweden was awarded Pomerania in the Treaty of Westphalia, something that Gustavus Adolphus had wanted from the beginning of his intervention, so their intervention was certainly significant from their point of view.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Links Swedish intervention to its gains at Westphalia. Some relevance, but not developed.

It seems that the Swedish intervention, while not completely successful, was significant. By the time it had finished, the Catholics and Protestants were at a point of stalemate. Both sides were exhausted. It is very likely that one of the reasons for this was Gustavus Adolphus' committed effort against the Catholics. In addition, Sweden managed to gain Pomerania, so the intervention was significant for both Sweden itself and wider Europe.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

Appears to suggest that Swedish intervention was responsible for the exhaustion of both sides by 1635, but this point is not well supported.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer displays an understanding of the demands of the question, and the candidate attempts an analytical response. Although some factual material is included, it is not securely developed, and is only marginally relevant in places.

Thus the answer is operating at Level 3, displays the qualities listed in the level descriptor, and thus is placed in mid Level 3.

Mid Level 3: 15/30

Question 12

How accurate is it to say that the Thirty Years War had a devastating effect on the German states and their people?

Some candidates assumed that the question was focused on the period after 1648. They thus started their answer with the Treaty of Westphalia, assessed the importance of the Peace of Augsburg of 1555, and were then reduced to making general statements on the devastation inflicted on Germany since 1618. Few of these answers went beyond Level 3 attainment. Better answers dealt with the decline in population and the impact of the war on the economy. Some strong responses noted the uneven impact of the war, with some areas, such as Augsburg, hit very badly while others, especially in the north of Germany, emerged relatively unscathed. A few candidates included material on the outbreak of witchhunts, with varying degrees of effectiveness.

The following example was awarded a mark in the high Level 2 band.

Indicative content

The question is focused on the impact of the campaigns of the Thirty Years War and the extent to which the German states and people were affected by the conflict. The war was noted for its savagery. All sides used mercenary armies accustomed to pillage and violence against non-combatants, and commanders were unable to impose strong military discipline. There was some economic dislocation, though economic decline predated the war with the rise of Sweden in the Baltic, and of England, the Netherlands and France in the west. This process was accelerated by the war, as normal trade routes were broken. In rural areas the decline of feudalism was hastened in the south and west, though the reverse happened in the north and east. There is evidence of a decline in population of around 15-20%, though there were regional variations, especially for areas on the route of invading armies. Some cities, notably Augsburg and Magdeburg, were hit badly, though Hamburg and Leipzig even profited from the war. The Treaty of Westphalia gave even greater independence to the princes, confirmed the terms of the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, and ended the idea of the Empire as a single political unit. Candidates are not required to consider all the above, but should consider a number of points in framing their answer. A simple descriptive outline, perhaps focused on population and the mercenary armies, will be marked in Level 1 or 2, depending on the relevance and range of material offered. Those who address some consequences of the war will access Level 3, though there may be passages of narrative. At Level 4 there will be an explicit attempt to assess some of the social, economic, religious and political effects of the war, though the answer may lack balance. Level 5 answers will make some attempt to evaluate the effects of the war, perhaps challenging the question with a balanced assessment of its impact on the German states and people.

1618

The Thirty Years war began in 1618 and ended in 1648.

Ferdinand IInd was the Emperor at the time.

There were many stages starting with the Bohemian phase and ending with the French Phase.

The war ended due to lack of progress.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

A number of disconnected statements related to the question but without development.

The war was all to do with the German princes going against the emperor who wanted to change their religion.

I don't think it would be entirely accurate to say it had a devastating effect on German states and their people because it was not entirely pointless.

Although much of Germany had been seen fighting and had many

killed, in the end most of them got what they wanted.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Attempts to focus on the question, but the statements made are undeveloped.

I think that the German states suffered due to lack of strong leadership and a few fell into the hands of someone else so their religion had to change but others were safe and could stay as they were.

The Jülich and Cleves ~~insider~~ incident when John William died without an heir sorted out as one went to a protestant ruler and the other went to a catholic ruler.

~~Germany~~ Germany did lose some of its power as ~~they~~ it was not as strong or united as ~~they~~ once was.

I think that the people of Germany just ended up getting fed up of fighting in a pointless war

where they were not getting anywhere with. ~~the~~

with. ~~the~~
 The German Habsburgs were ~~quite~~ rather successful as they did well in many of their battles e.g. the battle of White Mountain. If the Habsburgs had been more popular I think the war would not have ~~been~~ made as much of an effect as it did. ~~the~~


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Some understanding of the role of the Habsburgs during the war, but not linked to the question set.

Many fought against the Habsburgs as they didn't want them to gain more power. An example is the French Bourbons. The French has not got involved physically until the final phase of the war but had been part of it financially. The Bourbons and Habsburgs were two big families who didn't want either to gain more power. If the Bourbons had not got involved the result for ~~the~~ Germany may have been more successful but with their

powerful involvement Germany
suffered more

The Germans did accomplish a lot but
this doesn't make the effects ~~more~~ better.
Germany was not as united as
it once was and they argued of
religion, power and land.
The people ~~of~~ of Germany suffered
as many lives were lost in
pointless battles and their livelihood
was taken away from them. They
were unsure about what exactly was
~~going~~ going to happen to them.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Some references to the loss of lives and livelihoods. Relevant, but not at all secure.

The Thirty Years War lasted
a long time and people got
bored and fed up of it. I think
I think it had an effect on
German states as they ~~changed~~
may have changed ruler and religion
and the people suffered due to
loss of lives, livelihood and they
had to chase for others they were

uncertain. The Habsburgs didn't have ~~as~~ great control of ~~the~~ Germany as a whole was ~~was~~ divided.

Everyone was kind of fighting against Germany who united with

the Spanish and some Austrian Habsburgs so ~~their~~ support from other countries was not so certain after the war.

Germany did make a good move ~~by~~ by having the Spanish on their side as they were both strong powerful countries.

Germany had strong leaders which helped them succeed not be as destabilized.

Germany did do well for itself as they were still quite powerful and did win a lot of their battles.

**ResultsPlus**

Examiner Comments

The answer operates at Level 2. There is a series of simple statements offered, some of which are relevant to the question. There is no real analytical focus here, and each statement is made in a disconnected fashion.

There is some coherence to the answer, and some of the skills required to produce effective writing are displayed, but paragraphs lack clarity and organisation.

Since the qualities of a Level 2 answer are securely displayed, the answer is awarded a high Level 2 mark of 11.

Question 13

How far did the Anglo-Dutch wars of 1664-67 and 1672-74 worsen the relationship between Charles II and Parliament?

Examiners reported that most candidates found the given factor very challenging and sidelined it in favour of other factors which influenced relations between king and parliament. Centres are warned that an answer which fails to make at least some reference to the factor raised in the question cannot access more than high Level 3. Those who did tackle the Dutch wars showed reasonable security in dealing with the second war, noting that initial enthusiasm for the war turned to outright hostility after a number of spectacular defeats such as de Ruyter's action in the Medway in 1667. The third Dutch war was less well known, though many linked it to the secret Treaty of Dover in 1670. Only a few were aware that by 1673 relations between king and parliament had reached a dangerously low point.

Question 14

How far was James II responsible for his own downfall?

Candidates for Option B7 tackled Question 14 with much more confidence than Question 13. They noted that, although the Exclusion crisis threatened the Stuart succession, the accession of the Duke of York was broadly welcomed in 1685. Most went on to explain the importance of religious divisions in bringing about the revolution of 1688, though knowledge of matters such as *Godden v Hales*, the Declarations of Indulgence and the trial of the seven bishops was often sketchy and incomplete. Stronger answers placed religious disputes into a broader context, with good references to the birth of a male heir, the drift towards Stuart absolutism and links with Louis XIV; and the role of William of Orange was well known. The best answers weighed up the relative significance of a number of factors and concluded that James' refusal to modify his religious policies was the main reason for his flight.

Grade Boundaries**6HI01 B**

Grade	Max. Mark	A	B	C	D	E
6HI01 B grade boundaries	60	46	40	35	30	25
UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40

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